



Mystik® Power Lubricants®

Twin Disc Fluid

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 3758
Tulsa, OK 74102-3758

MSDS No. 663540002
Revision Date 10/30/2003

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 1	1
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Red.	Odor	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
CAUTION:			
Combustible liquid and vapor.			
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.			
Can cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation.			
Spills may create a slipping hazard.			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details
  

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid	Technical Contact	(800) 248-4684
Product Number	663540002	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Torque converter fluid		
Synonyms	Torque converter fluid; CITGO Material Code No.: 663540002		

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates	8052-41-3	70 - 90
Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined light paraffinic	64741-89-5	10 - 30
Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	0 - 1

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation Breathing mist or vapors concentrations well above occupational exposure levels can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchi, and lungs and can cause transient central nervous system (CNS) depression. Signs and symptoms of CNS depression include headache, dizziness, nausea, blurred vision, slurred speech, flushed face, confusion, weakness, fatigue or loss of consciousness depending upon the concentration and/or duration of exposure. In severe cases, overexposure by inhalation can cause convulsions, coma, or death.

Eye Contact This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.

Skin Contact This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation with short-term exposure. The degree of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

Ingestion If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects.

Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during swallowing and subsequent vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Cardiovascular effects include shallow rapid pulse and pallor followed by flushing. Also, progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation may result in death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause moderate to severe skin irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, dryness, blistering, lesions, and/or scaly dermatitis. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffers Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been common results for gasoline and naphtha abusers.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS)

Target Organs This material may cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Carcinogenic Potential This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA Health Hazard Classification		OSHA Physical Hazard Classification							
Irritant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation	Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.
Eye Contact	Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
Notes to Physician	<p>INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.</p> <p>This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.</p> <p>INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.</p>

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-IIIA combustible liquid.		
Flash Point	Open cup: 86°C (187°F) (Cleveland.).		
Lower Flammable Limit	No data.	Upper Flammable Limit	No data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not available.		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.		
Special Properties	Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.		
Extinguishing Media	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.		
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.		

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

Storage

Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

Hand Protection	Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.
Body Protection	Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discarded contaminated leather goods.
Respiratory Protection	For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).
General Comments	Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
Oil Mist, Mineral	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s).
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates	OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL Z2 (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Red.	Odor	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
Specific Gravity	0.81 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable.	Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	Not available			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	<0.1 kPa (<1 mmHg) (at 20°C)			Volatility	AP 650 g/l VOC (W/V)
Solubility in Water	Insoluble in cold water.			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	AP 3
Additional Properties	Gravity, °API (ASTM D287) = 42.5 @ 60° F Density = 6.77 Lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = AP 12 SUS @ 100° F				

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.		
Materials Incompatibility	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data	Distillates, petroleum, solvent-refined light paraffinic:
	ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested. Analyses conducted by method IP 346 indicate that the concentration of DMSO extractables in this mineral oil is below 3.0 weight percent.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates:
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >3000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
INHALATION (LC50):
(VAPOR): Acute: >5.5 mg/l 8 hour(s) [Rat].

Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application of Stoddard Solvent to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.
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Environmental Fate

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

This mixture will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) characteristics. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (contains Petroleum Distillates)
[This product has a flash point temperature between 60.5° to 93°C (141° and 200°F). For bulk shipments, it is classified as a US DOT "Combustible Liquid." According to 49 CFR 173.150 (f)(2), certain transportation-related requirements, such as labeling, may not apply to this product when shipped in non-bulk packaging (e.g., less than 119 gallons capacity). However, pursuant to 49 CFR 173.150 (b) limited-quantities offered for or transported via aircraft may be subject to US DOT regulation.]

Hazard Class Combustible Liquid. **Packing Group(s)** III
UN/NA Number NA 1993

Reportable Quantity A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.

Placard(s)



Emergency Response Guide No. 128

HAZMAT STCC No. 4910256

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting	This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Toluene: 0.0002%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
Additional Regulatory Remarks	Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

Mystik® Power Lubricants® Twin Disc Fluid

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 2.0
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Print Date Printed on 10/30/2003.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately	EQ: Equal	>: Greater Than	<: Less Than	NA: Not Applicable	ND: No Data	NE: Not Established
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists				AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association		
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer				NTP: National Toxicology Program		
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association				HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System		
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association				EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency		

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